A BRIEF RELATION of the Siege of VIENNA,

And the Victory of the CHRISTIANS against the TURKS at BARKAN.

THe Turks falling with their formidable Forces like a Torrent into Hungary, the Duke of Lorrain was forced to repals the River Raab, and first to bring his Army under the Walls of Altenbourg, and afterwards to cause his Infantry to pass one of the Arms of the Danube, and to post themselves in the Island Schutz, while his Highness remained with his Cavalry on this side the River; but he was quickly obliged to retire, upon the advice he had, that the Hungarians, who were appointed to guard the passage of the River Raab, had betrayed the same to the Enemy. His Highness marched with all the speed he could, but the Enemy followed him so close, that their foremost Troops fell upon his Rear; the skirmish was very hot, and the Imperialists suffered a considerable loss, but in conclusion the Enemy were forced to retire. In this action the Prince of Savoy was mortally wounded. On the 8th of July the Duke of Lorrain arrived near this place with the Imperial Cavalry; and about nine a clock that night, their Imperial Majesties, with the Arch-Dukes and Arch-dutchesses parted from hence in great haste for Lintz. The next day and the following great numbers of people left this place, some one way, some another; and the confusion and consternation we were here in, cannot be express. The Enemy in the mean time advanced into Austria, the Tartars making a most terrible ravage wherever they came. Our Governor the Count de Staremberg, who arrived here from the Army on the Eighth, being assisted by the Count de Caplieres, in quality of the Emperors Commissary General, was not wanting all this while, as well as the time would permit, to put the place into a posture of defence, and particularly to plant Palisadoes on the Counterscharp. The 11th and 12th the Imperial Infantry making Six Regiments, entred the place, and then our Garison, with the Regiment of Staremberg of 1500 Men which was here before, consisted of 14500 Foot and 1000 Horse, and besides these, we counted between 12 and 15000 Burghers, Students and Servants, capable to bear Arms. The 13th we set fire to the Suburbs, in which were above 5000 Houses, and 15 or 16 stately Palaces which were all burnt with their rich and costly Furniture. The 14th the Imperial Cavalry in Eleven Regiments, Seven Regiments of Dragoons, Three of Croats, and Sixteen Troops of Polish Horse, who the day before had had some skirmishes with the Enemies Vanguard, marched through this City, and having passed the *Danube* over Six or Seven Bridges, marched to Corne-Neubourg; the same day arrived here Four large Boats with Ammunition, and several Incendiaries, who intended to fire the Magazine, and in effect, had already burnt several Houses very near it, were discovered, and being dragged about the Streets by the People, were Fleed alive; and the Turks began to invest the place. The 15th we were formally besieged by 150 thousand fighting Men; The Grand Visier taking his Quarters in the Empress Dowagers Palace, called La Favorite. The Enemy began that very day to fire upon the place, and opened their Treneches. The 16th the Enemy fired upon us from Three Batteries, and shot a great many Bombs in to the Town; they possessed themselves in the night of Leopolstadt, and another small Isle in the *Danube*, by which means they likewise shut us upon that side. This day our Governor received a small wound in the Head with a stone, raised by a Cannon shot. The 17, 18, and 19 were spent by the Enemy in advancing their approaches to gain the Counterscarp; and on our side we made several Sallies to hinder them in their Works, the Cannon playing on both sides almost without intermission. In a Sally we made on the 19th we took two or three prisoners, who told us the Turks were above 100000 fighting Men, besides 20000 which still kept Raab blocked up, under the Command of two Bassa's. The 20th the Enemy had finished a Battery in Leopolstadt, from whence they likewise attacked us with their Cannon and Bombs. The 21st our Governor received Letters from the Duke of Lorrain promising a speedy Relief. The 23 the Enemy did not make so much use of their Batteries, as they had hitherto done; but about 7 at night they sprang a Mine on each side of their chief Attack, which was against the Lebi Ballion, between those of Melcke and the Court, and followed them with three several Assaults in both places, but were so bravely received that they did not advance a hands breadth without very great loss. The 25th they again sprang a Mine, and stormed three times, but were repulsed, though with great loss on our side. The 26th in the Evening we sprang a Mine, but it had not the effect we desired. The Enemy shot into the Town a Letter, being tied to an Arrow, which our Governor had some days before writ to the Duke of Lorrain, and this they accompanied with another Paper, perswading us to save our selves by yielding in time, and not to irritate the Grand Sig[nior]. The 27th the Enemy again attacked the Counterscarp

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ſame places where they ſprang their Mine the 23 which they renewed four ſeveral times, and were as often beaten off; and thus there did not paſs a day without ſpringing of Mines on their ſide or ours, or without the Enemies making an Aſſault in one place or another. The third of Auguſt about 10 at night, they ſtormed the Counterſcarp before the Ravelin of Burgſhor, and after having been repulſed four ſeveral times, they lodged themſelves there; that day the Enemy raiſed a Battery againſt the right face of the Burg Baſtion. The 6th the Enemy ſprang ſeveral Mines, and made a deſcent into the Ditch, which cauſed a great alarm among us. The 7th we made a Sally, and killed a great many of the Enemy. On the 9th they ſprang again a Mine which buried many of our Men; in the Evening we made a Sally and ruined their Works in the Ditch, but with great loſs on our ſide. The 11th, 12th, and 13th, ſeveral Mines were ſprung on both ſides; The Enemy raiſed ſeveral new Batteries, and again lodged themſelves in the Ditch, and we made ſeveral Sallies. The 14th they advanced their Works in the Ditch before the Ravelin; and the night following lodged themſelves on the point of the Ravelin. The 17th we Sallied out with 200 Men, and ruined their Works in the Ditch; and the next day we beat them from the point of the Ravelin; The dayes following we were in continual action with the Enemy, who had now ſecured their Lodgments in the Ditch: And we made ſeveral Retrenchments within the Baſtions; our Gariſon begun to be very much weakened, we had loſt a Colonel, five Lieutenant-Colonels, about 30 Captains, and 38 Lieutenants, and many were ſick. The 2 of September the Enemy ſprang a Mine under the Baſtion of Lebl, and blew up the point of it; and thereupon made an Aſſault with great numbers of men, but were repulſed. The 4th they ſprang another Mine, which made a breach in the flank of the ſaid Baſtion, and they endeavoured to lodge themſelves there, but were beaten off. The ſame day we made ſigns from St. *Stephens* Tower of the great diſtreſs we began to be in. The 5th, 6th, and 7th the Enemy made great Efforts to lodge themſelves on the Lebl Baſtion. The 8th we diſcovered a great Mine of the Enemies, and took the Powder out of it; and again made ſigns from St. *Stephens* Tower, for our danger began to be very great. The 9th we ſaw great part of the Enemies Troops decamp, and march towards *Kalemberg* and the *Forreſt*, and we underſtood by a Priſoner, that they were in great conſternation upon the advice they had of the approach of the Chriſtian Army; however they continued to attack us with their Cannon and Bombs as furiouſly as ever, and went on with their Mines under the Lebl Baſtion. The 10th at night they ſprang a Mine, but without any great effect. The 11th in the afternoon the whole Turkiſh Army marched out of their Camp towards *Kalemberg*; but at the ſame time the Enemy not only kept their Trenches, but continued to fire upon us from their Batteries, and to work in their Mines. The 12th they made uſe of their Cannon and Bombs as formerly, and we expected every minute they would ſpring their Mines; but about four in the Afternoon, we perceived the Enemy were in great confuſion, and that they began to flee, and that the Margrave of Baden advanced with ſeveral Batallions to our relief; upon which our Governour Sallied out, and fell upon the Turks, who were ſtill in their Trenches, and cut them all [illegible] pieces; and about five the Marquiſs de Baden entred the [illegible]; the joy of the Inhabitants being equal to the trouble [illegible]traction they were in before. Our Gariſon was redu[illegible]o Men, and the Enemy had made ſo great a breach in the Lebl Baſtion, that we had reaſon to fear we could not have reſiſted their nixt Aſſault: It's impoſſible to diſcribe the Enemies Works, they are incredible, in their Trenches they were covered as well from the weather as our ſhot; nor can we pretend to give you here an account of all remarkable paſſages during this famous Siege, from which it pleaſed the Divine Goodneſs, after Sixty days to deliver us. This invaſion of the Turks has coſt the Lives of [illegible]00000 Chriſtians, beſides the great Numbers carried into Captivity, and the deſolation of this once flouriſhing Countrey of Auſtria, is ſo great, that its Ruines cannot be repaired without many Millions, and many years.

The Letters from the Imperial Camp near *Gran*, confirm the account we gave you in our laſt, brought hither by the Count *de Lamberg*, of the Victory which the Chriſtians obtained againſt the Turk at *Barkan*, whereof they give us the following Relation. On the 9th Inſtant the Imperial and Poliſh Armies advanced in order of Battle, the Imperialiſts having the Vanguard, towards *Barkan*, near which place was encamped a Body of between 13 and 14000 Turks, being the beſt Troops of their remaining Army, they, encouraged with the advantage they had upon the Poles on the 7th, no ſooner ſaw the Chriſtian Army appear, but advanced with full ſpeed, and moſt hideous Cries, charged the Imperialiſts, and endeavoured to break in upon them; the Chriſtians kept themſelves very cloſe and firm, and repulſed the Enemy, who then turned towards the Poles, and made a very fierce charge upon them; The Poles received them likewiſe with great Bravery, and being very well ſeconded by the Imperialiſts, made a great ſlaughter of the Enemy; who ſeeing one of their chief Baſſa's ſlain, and another taken Priſoner, fled towards *Barkan*; the Chriſtians purſued them very cloſe, and fired upon them with their Cannon, which the King and the Duke of *Lorrain* cauſed to advance for that purpoſe. Of the Enemy ſome got over the Bridge of [illegible], which happily for us broke; others threw themſelves into *Barkan*, ſome were drowned, and others taken Priſoners, ſo that of this whole Body, not above 4000 eſcaped. The Imperial Foot and Dragoons advanced, and the Regiment of *Caſtelli*, and ſome other commanded Troops attacked the Counterſcarp of *Barkan*, being led on by the Count *de Staremberg*, and took it with their Swords in their hands, and putt all the Turks that were there to the Sword, but gave quarter to 500 Janiſaries that were in the place, and who ſurrendred on diſcretion. The Chriſtians, after having pillaged *Barkan*, ſet fire to it, and as well there as in the Enemies Camp, which covered the ſaid Fort, as likewiſe the City of *Gran*, they had a great deal of Plunder; 20 Pieces of Cannon, with great quantities of Proviſions and Ammunition, and many fine Horſes, with very rich Furniture, were taken; and the Priſoners declare, that after this ſecond defeat, the Chriſtians will not meet with any conſiderable reſiſtance any where, there being a very great conſternation among the Turks. They in *Gran* continued to fire upon the Chriſtian Troops that were in ſight of them, till night, and renewed the ſame the next morning; but their Cannon was but ſmall, and did us little harm. The Chriſtians quite ruined the Bridge of *Gran*, and when their Letters came away, they were paſſing the *Danube* over a Bridge of Boats (which was brought from *Comorra*) in order to their attacking that place, the principal Fortifications whereof have it's ſaid been very much damnified by Thunder; and their beſt Cannon, and greateſt part of their Ammunition ſent to the Siege of *Vienna*.